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STRATHCONA, ALBERTA

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Oxford

It is curiously appropriate that, as one visits Oxford for the first time, and drives along the rather unsavory, ill-kept street which leads to the centre of the city, the first noteworthy objects which meet the eye should be the old "Jews' Mound and the County Gaol. Not that there are any Jews to be discovered on the mound or that prisons in themselves are a joy to the beholder; but that here at the very outset are two objects of interest which, could they speak, might tell us a wonderful story of the origins of the city and the University. The old mound dates back in all probability to pre-Norman times, while the County Gaol, better known to others than its inmates as Oxford Castle, was originally built and inhabited by Robert D'Oili, a follower of William the Conqueror. The one massive tower which remains of the old Castle is a sufficient index of the strategic importance of the city in the days before a great university secured for it importance of another kind.

Of the actual beginnings of the university, unfortunately nothing

is known, the earliest information available being that "Master Robert D'Oyleyn" lectured in Divinity at Oxford in the year 1133. This fact points to the existence of a student body already in the city before this date; but how long it had existed, its size, and character we have no records to show. In the twelfth century and the first half of the thirteenth the university was struggling for its existence and there were as yet no colleges enjoying their own statutes. It was not till the year 1249 that University College was endowed: but perhaps the real beginnings of the college system should be associated most closely with the names of Walter de Merton, who founded Merton College in 1270. During the next six centuries college after college was founded, until with the opening of Keble College in 1870 the university was able to claim a student body of about 3,500 and twenty several colleges, each with its own buildings.

The early history of the university is mainly a story of the struggles for supremacy between itself and the city. "Town and

Gown" riots are not even yet quite a thing of the past, and in the old days no effort was spared to make the entertainment lively and interesting. One of the earliest of these riots was caused by the hanging of two students in 1209. The matter was taken up by the Papal Legate and the town was humiliated at the expense of the university. In those troublous times the university generally found a staunch supporter in the reigning sovereign, and the unique powers enjoyed by it in the City of Oxford today are the legacy of the lusty and wholly unconscious martyrs whose heads were broken in these early brawls.

The most famous of these riots occurred on St. Scholastica's Day, February 10th, 1354. Andrew Lang has described it excellently in his "Oxford," and we cannot do better than quote his account: On the day in question "Walter de Springheuse, Roger de Chesterfield, and other clerks swaggered into the Swyndlestock tavern in Carfax, began to speak ill of John de Croydon's wine, and ended by pitching the tankard at the head of that vintner. In ten minutes the town bell at St. Martin's was rung, and the most terrible of all Town-and-Gown rows began. The Chancellor could do no less than bid St. Mary's bell reply to St. Martin's, and shooting commenced. The gown held their own very well at first, and "defended themselves till vespertide," when the citizens called in their neighbours, the rustics of Cowley, Headington and Hincksey." The result was a victory for the townsfolk and their confederates. "They were strong, the townsmen, but not merciful. The crowns of some chaplains, viz. all the skin

so far as the tonsure went, these diabolical imps layed on in scorn of their clergy' and 'some poor innocents these confounded sons of Satan knocked down, beat and most cruelly wounded.' The result in the long run was that the university received from Edward III., 'a most large charter, containing many liberties, some that they had before, others that he had taken away from the town'. Moreover, the Mayor and chief burghers were condemned yearly to a sort of public penance and humiliation on St. Scholastica's Day."

It was not until 1825 that the ceremony of reparation enforced on the municipality after the famous battle was discontinued. The liberties and privileges conferred on the university by Edward III. were recognized and added to by Henry VIII. at the instigation of Wolsey. The reign of Queen Mary saw the martyrdom of Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer; it was not very many years ago that their ashes were discovered on the very spot where the martyrs were burned, and a stone cross let into the pavement marks the place of their death, while a monument close by commemorates their glory. For a time Oxford was "much troubled and hurried up and down by the changes of religion" and recovered slowly during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., only to suffer fresh vicissitudes in the reign that was to follow.

In 1625 the Plague broke out in London, and Oxford became the headquarters of the Parliament. Laud was appointed chancellor of the University, and Oxford for a time seethed with religious feuds. Throughout the civil war the city was faithful to the royal cause

and in 1642, after Edgehill, the king and court assembled there, the scholars were armed, fortifications were thrown up and Oxford rendered impregnable. Those must have been stirring days for the university and it is possible that lectures were not very punctually attended. The surrender of Oxford, however, after the battle of Marston marked the end of the high church era and the ruling heads of colleges were replaced by Presbyterians.

After the restoration Oxford sank into a condition of comfortable obscurity which lasted till the end of the 18th century. But the many changes which took place in the 19th century soon brought the university into prominence again. The most important of these were the reformation of the examination system, the removal of certain disabilities such as the requirement of celibacy among Fellows and restriction of the majority of Fellowships to those in holy orders, the abolition of restraints placed on nonconformists, the establishment of new branches of study, and the admission of women students.

The foregoing historical observations are necessarily somewhat brief and scanty, but the reader will perhaps condone a fault which is in part due to the limited space at the disposal of the writer. Any attempt to compress historical notes and impressions concerning Oxford into fifteen hundred lines naturally necessitates a considerable amount of cutting: and there are certain aspects of Oxford which have yet to be dealt with.

The early educational forces of the university were mainly religious: and there is no province of

human thought to which more attention has ever been paid in Oxford than the spiritual. The first attempt at religious freedom, the Lollard movement, found its centre in Oxford: Wyclife himself was for a short time Master of Balliol College. We have already caught a brief glimpse of the martyrdoms in Queen Mary's time, which effectually checked the Protestant tendencies of the two previous reigns. Queen Elizabeth's reign revived the reformed religion, but Oxford was again high church in the reign of Charles I., when the predominating influence was that of Laud. The Puritanism of the Commonwealth was succeeded by Tory Anglicanism. It must not be forgotten that the great movement of the Methodist revival was led almost entirely by Oxford men, and that its very name is derived from the nickname given to Wesley and his associates during the time they were in residence (1726-35). Andrew Lang states that "At Oxford the men have been thinking what England was to think a few months later," and we see the justice of this remark in the two potent religious forces of the 19th century, Tractarianism or the Oxford movement, of which Newman was the leader, and Liberalism whose text-book was "Essays and Reviews." The characteristic note of the Oxford of today is religious freedom, a freedom which is partly the result of the previous history of the university, partly of the reforms effected in the university during the 19th century of which mention has already been made.

Finally, a few words as to the place Oxford University holds in the nation. In 1825 the Oxford

Union Society was founded for the purpose of debating on subjects of various kinds. The society, which was at first looked upon with suspicion by the authorities, rapidly gained strength until it became one of the most potent forces in university life. A glance at the names of the officials of this society since the time of its foundation will show how close is the connection between Oxford and Westminster. Salisbury, Gladstone, Lord Morley, James Bryce, F. E. Smith all held the office of president in their time. The Union, in fact, at Oxford and the sister society at Cambridge are the training grounds for the statesmen of England. And if the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, the two great universities supply a majority of the forces which do battle in the Houses of Parliament. In the last House of Commons, out of 671 members 370 were Oxford or Cambridge men. These figures will appear more startling when it is remembered that, at the same date, the United States Senate and House of Representatives

claimed between them only 33 members who were graduates of the twelve most prominent colleges in the States.

The sands of the hour-glass have run out and there is much that should yet be said. Can we catch the spirit of Oxford? It is too deep, too elusive to set down upon paper. Memories of friendships formed in a free atmosphere, friendships which are not broken by loss of personal contact or geographical divisions, of a time when one seems to be dwelling in a kind of paradise, free from worldly troubles, full of the enthusiasm of youth: these are what we carry away with us. When the golden chain is snapped and the years of undergraduate life are over, the disillusionment is bitter at first: the smoke and clamour of the battle of life blind and perplex for a time, but the memories of those old days are too deep-rooted ever to wither away, and there are few sons of Oxford who cannot say from their hearts "May those prosper that love thee, and may God increase their number."

—W. D. W.

Reminiscences

The editor of the Gateway has asked for a few reminiscences of the beginnings of college journalism at the University of Alberta. Painful were some of the experiences at those beginnings, but at the mellow distance of four years they have ceased to cause any sensation other than the pleasure of difficulties more or less successfully surmounted.

During the session of 1909-10

when less than one hundred students were gathered to drink from the springs of knowledge at our Alma Mater, the idea of a student journal was mooted. After much discussion pro and con, the writer was elected by a popular vote of the students as editor of the 'soon to be published' journal. The first duty of office was to decide upon a name. No fond parents ever sought more

anxiously for a name for the son and heir than did ye editor and his staff for a suitable title for the child of their imagination. At last after a lengthy and imposing list of proposed names had been suggested, the one fixed upon was 'The University of Alberta Monthly. Then the real troubles began.

Ye editor in this glad year with his able staff of assistants and well organized business management has indeed a happy prospect as compared with that which faced the pioneers. There was no lack of literary contributions, but when it came to financial support??? 000. After some weeks of feverish efforts to beguile the local merchants into taking space in our advertising pages, we concluded that our enterprise was doomed to temporary failure. Death from lack of nourishment was the verdict of the coroner's jury over the dead body of our dream child.

With the session 1910-11 a vigorous, persistent and successful effort was made to resurrect the dead. The number of students had greatly increased. A preliminary canvas on the part of the business manager showed an increasing interest on the part of advertisers, and a contract was signed with a publishing company to print the journal.

Once more the question of a name came to the front. A happy thought came to some one and the word "Gateway" was suggested. Why of course! The very thing. Most appropriate! Certainly, by all means, let it be the Gateway! and so it was. And the evening and the morning were the second day.

A staff was named including

assistant and sports editor, illustrator and business manager, and the call was issued for "dope." But alas! the tribulations of our struggling infant were not yet over. Those who were at university during the session of 1910-11 will remember it as the year of the typhoid epidemic. One in every ten of our students was stricken, and among others Claude Ritson, the business manager, and Sandy Caldwell, the peerless writer of screeds dealing with matters athletic. Another business manager was secured, a kind-hearted theolog undertook to brave the atmosphere of the hockey rinks and the project went merrily forward.

Of the remainder of that first year's experience much might be said; of how the "Letters to Dad" brought forth fruit in profusion, of how pale youths sought to win the poet's laurel by writing for the Gateway's pages, of how the illustrator was wont to wander on moonlight evenings seeking inspiration for his works of art; but I forbear. Suffice it to say that six numbers in all were produced, the publishers were paid and the Gateway became an established institution.

For the following year great preparations were made. During 1910-11 a peaceful revolution occurred in the organization of the student activities. A new constitution was tentatively adopted which placed the Gateway upon the list of the responsibilities of the Students' Union.

Under the aggressive business management of G. D. Misener '12, and editorship of W. Davidson, '13, this proved a most successful year. Misfortune stalked the editor and typhoid smote him, but

a substitute carried on his work until he was able to resume command.

The Gateway which is now well embarked on the fourth year of its history, has become an integral part of our university life. With enlarged opportunities and resources and a capable staff, it is destined to fill an increasingly im-

portant place in the student community. Already the humble beginnings of three years ago seem to be totally surpassed, but the editor of that time has nothing but the most cordial wishes for the success of the latest heir to his office and dignity.

—A. E. O.

Social Functions

The Annual Christmas Dinner adds yet another lasting picture to the treasured memories of our Alma Mater. The joys of the Xmas season were ours, as we sat around the festive board with its inviting burden of good cheer. Our only regret was that President Tory could not be present. It was a pleasure to have Mrs. Tory with us and Dr. MacEachran. The feature of the evening was the Xmas tree, placed in the centre of the room. After toasts were given, an air of expectancy tended to hush the clatter of voices—presently a sound as of bells reached the large dining hall and Santa Claus came bounding in amidst a round of applause and welcome. Santa does not seem so old as he used to be; his step was buoyant and an unwonted energy possessed his elastic strides over the floor. A mysterious roll purporting to be letters from famous men (all within the sacred enclosure) caused much

merriment, Santa himself being as appreciable as any.

The mysterious business of the evening then commenced; Santa displayed great promptitude in disposing of his excellent wares. The presents were most appropriate and everyone seemed highly satisfied, especially Mr. Hayes, whose present appealed greatly to his keen sense of humor. This happy evening was suitably concluded with dancing and fireside games.

The Undergraduate Dance was held on January 8th, and proved to be a great success. The committee of the Faculty of Applied Science, under whose auspices the dance was held, consisted of Messrs. C. W. Ritson (chairman), R. C. Hargrave (treasurer), J. B. Cascaden (refreshments), J. Lambly (decorations), Mr. Moyle (programme), and Professor Edwards. They are to be congratulated upon the ingenuity and good taste displayed in the decorations and other arrangements of the evening.

 EDITORIAL STAFF, 1913-14

Editor-in-Chief: G. W. REEVE

Associate Editors: D. H. TELFER; W. F. GILLESPIE.

Women Editors: Miss C. W. DYDE; Miss H. MONTGOMERY.

Alberta College: J. R. GEESON.

Robertson College: G. B. MACKEAN.

Literary Society: S. R. HOSFORD.

Athletics, G. R. STEVENS.

Y. M. C. A.: M. W. HARLOW.

Business Manager: J. K. Mulloy.

Circulation Managers: C. F. Carswell.

Assist. Bus. Man., H. A. Dyde.

R. E. Westberg

 EDITORIAL

We are back again for the final period of another year—for some of us perhaps the last. The year has already been marked by two distinct developments—in athletics and social functions. In the former rugby football has led the way. Its previous local interest has been succeeded by a provincial one and ripe conditions for wider Inter 'Varsity interest. There is in view the future prominence of the university among other universities and much indebtedness will be due to Students' Athletics. The present activities of the hockey club also tend to follow the same lines, and a word about the Christmas trip will not be out of place. The proposal of a trip east was felt to be far too ambitious for a student body of very limited means, but the persistence of the hockey manager made it at least a possibility, and in the end an accomplished fact. The selected team did exceedingly well, and all can feel satisfied that 'Varsity has achieved more honor by the visit. These exploits beyond the campus all tend to carry our name beyond the province of Alberta and to give us an increasing position of importance amongst Canadian universities. We are not content

with local importance but look forward to equal classification with already famous schools, and athletics have a large part to play in realizing this ideal.

We may justly feel proud of our social achievements. Social life in the university is primarily realized at dances and "at homes." At present these are practically the only opportunities afforded for social intercourse, and although some people might put at a discount their actual value, we yet feel that they contribute a great deal to student life. The large dining room quickly proved its long felt need, and the highly successful functions already passed attest to its great utility. It is with pleasure that we notice the sure development of those social standards which a university should uphold. Part of the student training should be social and if we are to look to the chief functions of the year for it, we must hope to see the standards of cultured society.

The date for the Annual Conversazione is February 17th. There will be a lot of work to do in preparation for this event and students are asked to give their co-operation and active interest.

There is a movement on foot originating from the Junior Year, to produce a Year Book in April, just before the end of term. The idea is not new. Last year it was considered, but the cost of producing such a book was thought to be too great, and so nothing was done except forwarding the idea to the present Junior Year. The proposal is to co-operate with the Gateway and amalgamate the last issue with the Year Book. This plan makes a Year Book possible as it will furnish a fair financial basis, which is the first requisite. In previous years the Gateway has issued a graduating number including representative groups of all student activities, but with the advent of a Year Book this will be unnecessary. It is hoped that students will favor the amalgamation plan. It means foregoing the last issue and supporting the Year Book, and most important, making it possible to produce a Year Book.

EXCHANGES

With this issue the work of the exchange editor commences in earnest. He has been silent in the previous numbers of the Gateway, not through lack of appreciation of the magazines that have come to his table, but through lack of space in which to express that appreciation. At last the difficulty of "space will not permit," has been overcome and his work begins.

The University Monthly, from the University of Brunswick, for

the month of November, has afforded us much good reading. However, it seems to us that too great space has been given to athletics and too little to the literary department.

The Christmas volume of the King's College Record is an excellent one. There is an article on the Canadian military system and an editorial on "The Influence of Environment On Our Universities and University Men," which are exceptionally good. The latter is a warning against overspecialization, and, according to its author, the safeguard against this, for the undergraduates, rests in the college societies and clubs.

The Sheaf, from the University of Saskatchewan, is an attractive volume. The various departments are capably managed and well arranged. "A Day in a Javanese Jungle," is an interesting tale and well told.

The Gonzaga is always a well-arranged, well-printed magazine. In it are several excellent poems, among which we noted the following: "Glory to God," Cui Bono," and "Christmas Morn'," There are several good short stories, "Miguel's Revenge," and "Jack Roach," being examples.

The Review, hailing from the University of Ottawa, contains several good poems and articles. The article on the author and journalist, G. K. Chesterton, is worthy of note. The editor, in an article on "Good Fellowship" suggests a tried and approved cure for "the grouch" and "the blues". A little more good fellowship would accomplish much in brightening this work-a-day world of ours.

STUDENT

ACTIVITIES



LITERARY SOCIETY

The first meeting of the programme contest has amply justified the executive in arranging for this series. The resident group are to be congratulated on the splendid success of their evening. The attendance was large, the interest keen, and the programme most enjoyable.

It would be invidious to select any of the items for special mention, but perhaps one heard the very pretty folk-dance by the Misses Thatcher and Liesemer most frequently referred to in terms of special praise. Of course the great fun-producing feature of the evening was the "Bob". This was exceedingly clever in places, and was enjoyed as fully by those who were being caricatured, as by those who were not.

The universal opinion of those who were present seemed to be that they would not wish to have missed it, while one heard many expressions of disappointment from those who were absent.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The first of the evenings at which English comedy was to be the subject of consideration was held on Dec. 16. Mr. Gordon in-

troduced the subject by a paper on the points of view in comedy, broad or poetic, or "high" comedy. Then two short papers followed by Mr. Leaver and Mr. Howson outlining the plays from which scenes had been selected to serve as illustrations of this distinction.

THE MATHEMATICAL CLUB

The Mathematical Club held its fourth regular meeting on Friday, January 9th. After the short social meeting over the tea-cups in the faculty-room, the members assembled in a near by class-room where the paper was read. The paper on the Non-Euclidean Geometries by Mr. Robinson, stimulated several pertinent questions which were followed by a lively discussion.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES

The representatives from the Y.M.C.A., who went as delegates to the Student Volunteer Convention held at Kansas City during the Christmas vacation, have given reports before several bodies of students and some church societies. They report a splendid time at the convention. Dr. Jno. R. Mott presided at all the meetings and several prominent fig-

ures in the religious and political life of North America spoke at the different sessions. Dr. Horton of London, the noted author and preacher, and Mr. Robt. E. Speer, the well known writer on religious subjects, spoke at several of the meetings. The hall, which seated 8,000 comfortably, was filled at all the meetings, and on the night when Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan and Dr. McDonald spoke, it was necessary to rope off the street a block away to keep back the crowd which tried to gain admission. This was the seventh international convention held since the organization of the movement twenty-six years ago.

The purpose is, first, to bring together representative delegations of students and professors from all important institutions of higher learning in Canada and the United States, and the leaders of the foreign missionary enterprise, for helpful association and conference. Second, to consider unitedly the problems of the evangelization of the non-Christian world. Third, to gain inspiration and a vision of the foreign missionary responsibilities of the Church.

The delegates who represented Alberta met the other western delegates at Winnipeg and went in a special train to Kansas City.

There were 225 Canadian delegates at the convention, representing every university and important college in the country, and on New Year's day a Canadian dinner was held. On this occasion several prominent members of the Canadian Club addressed the delegates, and a splendid social time was spent.

Our delegates are enthusiastic over the success of the convention and have obtained a great deal of help for the work here. A series of post-convention meetings is being planned with the aid of Mr. E. H. Clarke, the travelling Y.M.C.A. secretary, and ought to be of great help to our students in understanding the great world-movements of today.

THE WAUNEITA SOCIETY

The first Wauneita meeting of the new term will take the form of a banquet to the Alumnae. This is the first attempt at a re-union of the past members of the club, but we hope that it will now become an annual event. The meeting has been postponed from the regular day until the following Saturday, so that those of the Alumnae who live not too far away may be induced to come up for the week-end.

After the banquet at which Mrs. Lehman, our honorary president, has promised to preside, there will be the usual toasts and a short musical programme.

We hope that all members, both past and present, who are able to attend, will do so and help to make the meeting a success.

Professor in English: "How would you punctuate the following—"The beautiful girl for such was she was passing down the street."

S. C. F-r-g-s-n: "I think, professor, I would make a dash after that girl."

Inter Alia

During the holidays one of our noted student athletes, Mr. B——, brought an illustrious and famous career to a sad close when he was locked in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Kate F——.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Wesley Lewis.

The bride was charmingly attired in a beautiful gown of Charlotteusse bunting trimmed with medallions of oyster shells. In one hand she carried a bologna sausage, in the other a short riding whip.

The groom wore a bathing suit with hip boots and a bowler hat. In one mitt he grasped desperately a pennant on which was engraved the soothing and immortal motto: "Bassano, Best in the West by a Long Sight," while his only remaining paw clinched a toothpick to his right cheek. His monocle hung from his left ear down the middle of his back. The neck of a bottle of Mutz' beer protruded from his upper right vest pocket. He clenched viciously between his teeth an El Puko cigar.

When everything was in readiness, the Rev. John Wesley Lewis announced in a loud auctioneer voice: "Isch ga bibble." Immediately the orchestra, consisting of a jewsharp, a tin whistle and a constant screamer, under the able leadership of Mr. Moyle, struck up the melodious wedding march "At the Devil's Ball." The groom with his second, Mr. G. H. Holmes, pranced into the ring uttering wild cries of "Snooky Ookums." The bride supported by

her side kick Miss Helva Site nearly clawed the air, all the time scobing, "We should worry." They clinched in mid-air; all the guests said that they were well matched. After several futile attempts Dr. Broadus succeeded in separating the principals. The Rev. John Wesley Lewis then brought the ceremony to a successful close.

Immediately it was over the bride murmuring, "I got you, Steve," fainted dead away. In falling she struck her ring against the cuspidor and knocked a corner off her diamond, whereupon the groom fainted also as he realized that he would now be unable to "hock" the ring for twice its value.

When the bride and groom had recovered the entire party repaired to the supper room, which on other occasions was known as the laundry, where a delicious bridal supper consisting of macaroni a la limburger, coquettes, octaroons, mushrooms, clams and root beer was served.

At the conclusion of the repast a lumber wagon, under the guidance of Skinner Annis, conveyed the happy couple to the high level bridge when they took the train for Ponoka, which will be the scene of their future residence.—(Passed by the Ontario Board of Censors.)

Mr. Su Dy Flint (C.D.) has returned from Spokane and reports that the breweries are flourishing.

Mr. Legg has legged back from Toronto.

Mr. Mattern has returned from Ponoka.

Mr. H. C. Jackson spent the holidays in Fort Saskatchewan.

H. R. H. S—s has returned from his Eastern tour.

Overheard at Supper

Freshette: And is the orchestra going to play the Fourth Extra, Mr. W—t—g?

W—t—g (obligingly): Oh, the orchestra plays the Second Extra, but the Third and Fourth will be played by hand.

In the Lab.

B—n, with head in fume chamber, is almost asphyxiated by H.S. fumes.

Mr. C—p—r: There we have an instance of Brown precipitate.

The mumps patients within our hallowed walls report that they are having a swell time. They will soon buck up however.

Mr. Mothersill spent a very enjoyable Christmas at the Alberta Penitentiary with his old friends and associates.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

1. A new society has been formed by several of the men students of the University with Mr. Fred. Perraton as president.

This society has resolved that, at all costs, it will live up to the motto of the University—"Whatever things are 'Vera'."

The committee appointed to uphold the president includes the following names: Paddy Nolan, Sandy Dyde, Bunt Wilson. Max Fife withdrew his name.

2. George Lavell has resolved—That a good hockey team would do more to advertise the University of Alberta than the Department of Extension lectures.

3. This resolution was framed in the students' court—That indoor football is a fine sport, conducive to good will, and should be encouraged.

4. Stevens resolved—That I shall no longer attempt to give unasked information.

5. Resolved that—I shall laugh in turn with the rest, but first beware of the joke, else I play the fool myself.

6. Mr. Robb has resolved—That Ottewell be set on to Boyle.

7. Alfred Tennyson Glanville has resolved—That he will no longer misrepresent the Anvil Society on the House Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Feb 6. Literary Society.—The third Programme Contest by non-resident students.

Feb. 6. Mathematical Club.—"Approximations in Engineering Formulae," by Mr. I. Morrison

Feb. 10. Philosophical Society.—"Psychology and Law," by Mr. H. G. Nolan.

Feb. 17. Dramatic Society.—"Mediaeval French Comedy," by Mr. G. R. Stevens.

Feb. 20. Literary Society.—Final Inter-Class Debate—Juniors vs. Sophomores.

Feb. 20. Mathematical Club.—"A Few Problems in Thermodynamics," by Mr. C. Hargrave.

Feb. 24. Philosophical Society.—"Pragmatism," by Professor J. M. MacEachran.

Feb. 27. Literary Society.—Final Inter-High School Debate.



The journey of the University hockey team to Winnipeg is without doubt the most interesting athletic event of the last month, if not the most momentous in the history of the university. Apart from its sheer magnitude, the undertaking was an epoch-making one, inasmuch as it not only brought us into touch with Manitoba hockey, but at the same time enabled us to set on foot in a definite fashion a movement for the establishment of athletic relations, which will include all the universities of Western Canada. Games and athletic sports cannot hope to attract the attention which is due them from the average student until competition vests them with a dignity beyond that which they acquire from their primary value as physical exercise. It was largely in the hope of setting on foot arrangements for such competition, on a scale larger than that involved in our present relations with the University of Saskatchewan, that the trip to Winnipeg was projected. The enterprise met with considerable success.

In the first place the game with the University of Manitoba was most gratifying. Conditions were good, and though the ice was larger and keener than anything we have been accustomed to in Edmonton, the game was an ex-

cellent exhibition of hockey. The university team demonstrated not only that we are playing hockey that will bear judgment by Manitoba standards, but succeeded in holding the University of Manitoba team to a score of 6-4. With equal certainty the game demonstrated the good sportsmanship of both teams. No player of either team was penalized during the game, an incident which augurs very well for the kind of sport we are entitled to expect in whatever inter-university competitions are secured in future. Indeed, it is very gratifying to note that no player of the university team was penalized in any one of the three games played during the trip. The team was most hospitably entertained by the University of Manitoba Hockey Association, and relations were established which facilitates greatly the discussion of the proposals which our representatives were entrusted with laying before our Manitoba friends.

As a result of this discussion it appears that there is considerable sympathy for our aims and also for our definite proposals among the University of Manitoba men. Owing, however, to the rather amorphous state in which the university at Winnipeg finds itself at present, there is no body entitled to enter into any arrange-

ment of a definite nature, with us, nevertheless, it seems possible that we may be able to proceed in a small way towards the point at which we are aiming by organizing an athletic meeting of some sort next year. It is suggested that track sports will probably be the easiest form of athletics to begin with, on account of their involving less expense than the games. It is hoped not only to arrange such a meeting, but to secure the representation at it of the four western Canadian Universities. If such a meeting can be brought about it will of course provide an opportunity for taking further and more definite steps towards a permanent organization.

The games with Brandon College and the "Victorias" of Regina were also highly satisfactory. The first was a good fast game, again on much larger ice than we have had in Edmonton, and ended in a draw; the second was fast and

furious, and thanks largely to the disadvantage at which the university team found itself as the result of several days travel by C. N. R. trains among the highways and byways of the prairie, resulted in the loss of the game by 11 points to none. The chief value of these games from our point of view lies in the fact that the team met teams with much greater experience as well as greater speed than those which we are accustomed to meet. The profit of such experience on our part is sure to manifest itself as the season proceeds.

There is no opportunity at present of describing the games at length, or of mentioning individual players. It is essential, however, to congratulate the whole team on its performance under the rather unfavorable conditions of travel, etc., and especially to remark on how much it owes to the genial company and pithy play of its captain, Mr. H. J. Dean.



THE LOUNGE

New Year resolutions would seem to be not altogether useless. English IV now has its "Early Lird." Will it catch the worm?

* * *

Extract from Eagle Hill Daily: "Mr. Harry Clark of the University of Alberta, erstwhile teacher, is spending the Christmas vacation with his friend here. Oh my! Isn't he having a good time!"

* * *

Some one queried the value of Philosophy II. the other day, but what of this, "we all have our ideas: you have your idea; I have my idea: therefore we cannot dogmatise."

* * *

Students of Geology III were in a high state of expectancy a few days ago when Dr. Lewis wandered into their lecture room and called the roll for his own benighted class. The excitement ran high when Dr. Allan came in, —his arms full of rocks,—looking ready for anything; however, Mr. Hallman was able to keep the peace.

* * *

The Science dance was the greatest thing yet. It is rumoured that even some thologues stole in, —in disguise,—and had the time of their lives.

* * *

In wandering through the various corridors and into resident students' rooms, we have been delighted by the artistic taste shown in the selection of new almanacs.

* * *

At the meeting of the Modern's Club some short while back, a learned Modern: "Je wis—je wis—aimez vous le—oh confound it all, why did I come?"

We are beginning to wonder if the gloomy faces around the halls are due rather to test results than to Christmas fare. At any rate we must blame them for the verification of the "law of diminishing returns."

* * *

Student (who has a good understanding): "A little shoe polish please." French clerk (excitedly): "But, madame, not for you!"

* * *

Scene: English room. A stranger of not too prepossessing appearance enters unceremoniously and departs hastily.

Dr. Broadus (addressing the class in a dreamy fashion): "A lovely apparation sent to be a moment's ornament."

* * *

On the south bound train, Saturday, December 20th:

Mr. K—d: "I thought you were a senior."

Miss L—gt—n: "Why, Mr. K—d? Do I look intelligent?"

Mr. K—d (hastily): "Oh no!" Then we sang a gentle ditty.

* * *

Mr. R. (all curious) to Mr. Peters (now transformed): "Whatever have you been doing this Christmas?" Mr. Peters (radiantly): "I was betting and when nothing else remained, I bet my moustache—and lost."

* * *

After the Bob—Dr. Broadus to English class: "I have been regretting that I wasn't at the literary concert last night, but I find this morning that I was there after all." Oh this drinking!!

Science Jottings

The Dispersal of Seeds

The migratory powers of plants is a subject which even in pre Darwinian days attracted considerable attention, and the great progress of geological botany during the last few years has brought to light a mass of new evidence.

In the case of islands in the north temperate belt lying far from their parent continent the mode of immigration of the vegetation is a problem of an extremely complex character. During the glacial period such islands nourished ice-sheets which must have caused the total extinction of the pre-glacial flora, bringing about conditions very similar to those which now obtain in the Antarctic regions. Questions relating to the immigration of the new flora to such regions have been fully discussed in the work of the Danish botanical survey of the Faeroe Islands, and the English botanical survey of Clare Island.

Three factors are concerned in the migration of vegetation—wind, water and flying creatures. The part played by the wind in the distribution of seeds has been investigated by Praeger during the survey of Clare Island.

In the wind we have an agent which has generally been awarded the premier place as a means of plant-dispersal. Eckstam, discussing the Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla floras, places the wind first as an agent of seed dissemination, the bird second, awarding to ocean currents a very subordinate place. Many seeds have

attached to them structures which render them especially suited for wind distribution, yet this does not usually result in a wider or more thorough dispersal.

Seeds which possess characters rendering them specially capable of being dispersed by the wind may be classed as plume seeds, wing seeds and powder seeds.

The most efficient type is the powder seed. Structural adaptation to flight are of far less importance than reduction in weight and very minute seeds provide the most effective of all devices for plant dispersal. The behaviour of small particles falling in air differs from that of larger bodies, inasmuch as with continued reduction in size, the action of gravity becomes rapidly smaller in comparison with the decrease of resistance offered by the air, so that very small velocities result. A mathematical expression for the velocity of the fall of microscopic spheres in a viscous medium is deduced by Stokes and known as Stokes's law.

In recent years several series of experiments have been carried out with the spores of fungi, mosses and ferns. The velocities of fall were about one-half of those given by the formula, and the suggestion has been made that the shape of some of the spores which are not truly spherical may account for their retardation.

The effect of the great reduction in size of the spores of cryptogams is to give them a very low rate of fall in comparison with the seeds of flowering plants and a consequent power of very wide dispersal by air currents.

Buller, for instance, finds that the velocity of fall of some fungus spores ranges from 0.3 to 6.0 m.m. per second—a velocity only about 1-70 to 1-1450 of that of a dandelion seed, one of the more efficient of plume seeds.

In connection with the Clare Island survey a simple apparatus was used to determine the rate of fall of ripe seeds from most of the species of plants found in the district.

In the case of plume seeds the time taken to fall through 12 feet varied from 3.8 seconds in some plants to as much as 20 seconds in others.

Wing seeds, such as the sycamore, took 9.2 seconds to fall through 40 feet.

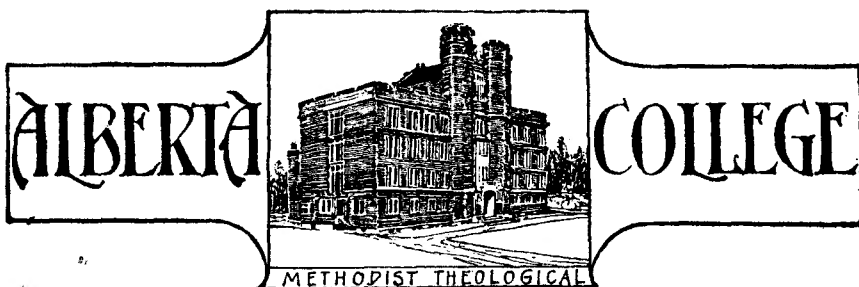
The rate of descent of powder seeds varied considerably—some of the orchids taking over 22 seconds to fall 12 feet in comparison with some heathers which only required 2 seconds to fall the same distance.

To get an idea of what are the possibilities of seeds reaching Clare Island, which is separated from the west coast of Ireland by a channel five miles wide, let us take a very favorable case. A seed with a high index of efficiency—say *Epilobium montanum*, which takes 20 seconds to fall 12 feet is liberated at a spot within five miles of the island with a favorable gale blowing at 50 miles per hour. The seed would then take only 6 minutes to traverse the horizontal distance; but during that time its fall would amount to 216 feet. This repre-

sents the height to which the seed must be raised by a lucky preponderance of upward gusts over downward ones if it is to cross the channel in safety. It will be only one seed out of a large number which will in all probability encounter such good fortune.

A considerable number of European weeds have made their appearance in the more cultivated districts of this Province and a study of the means of dispersal of the seeds of such plants offers an interesting field for investigation. Most of them belong to what is known as the Scandinavian flora, a type of vegetation which has its centre of distribution in northern Europe and north-western Asia. This flora has remarkable capabilities of dispersal, having spread from northern latitudes through the mountain ranges of Europe, Asia and Malaya to Australia, so that no less than 34 species of plants in that continent are of Scandinavian origin. The same flora has spread through Greenland and the northern islands to the Rocky Mountains and thence to the Andes. There is some evidence that this migration took place during the later phases of the glacial epoch. Most, if not all, of the European weeds which have made their appearance in this country during recent years have been introduced by human agency, but the extraordinary rapidity with which they spread and their successful competition with the native flora are points of great interest.

—F. J. L.



The life of any organism is dependent upon the ability of its component parts to exist together and to work in unison. Through every order of being from microbe to man, the great cause of death is disintegration. This is even more apparent in those social groups, small or large, of which men are the component parts, and men alone. A federation is not a society though it is capable of developing into one. In a true society the lines of cleavage, if there ever were any, are no longer visible, or if visible, it is merely as scars, almost healed, that they remain to remind us of former conditions.

What is true in human society as a whole is true of every social group of which it is composed. "United we stand; divided we fall." We may declaim most eloquently on the liberty of the individual, the value of the separate life, man in the singular; we may dream of far Utopias where all men shall live and labour "unbound by any laws save those of their own being," but such a hope must be projected far ahead. As things now stand, our safety and happiness, even as individuals, depend entirely on the degree in which we are subservient to the general will. "the common weal."

The spirit of the class, the "esprit de corps," is a desirable possession of every social group. It

is a most desirable possession of the student-body of a college and especially a residential college. For after all, the student body of such an institution is no mere mob. It is here the individual students are distinct beings and, in such an institution as Alberta College, painfully distinct. We have come from many lands and have grown up in various environments, nevertheless there is much that is common to us all and it is about this that any college spirit, which may be developed, must grow. Any intellectual or moral force we may exert will be in direct proportion to the extent and intensity of this spirit. This may be too high an ideal, but in any case, if life in such an institution as this is long to continue tolerable, some such cohesive principle must appear.

At present such a college spirit is noticeably absent from among us. Why is it? A college song competition produces but one or two responses. Such overpowering modesty on the part of a large body of students has seldom been witnessed before. For such modesty does not interfere with a general spirit of criticism which does not make life in a theological college the Heaven we might dream. Is it, as some have asserted, because theological students have, by their training, come to have too firm a belief in their in-

dividual significance? They have come, in most cases, from a type of society where their talents and position have made them conspicuous. This has led, in some cases, to a firm confidence on their part that in other spheres, this position of leadership will be retained. It is unpleasant but useful to remember that some one of our fellows may be better fitted to lead than we. Perhaps it is ours to follow. Moreover the world's work needs ten thousand soldiers for every general it calls forth. To some of us the call to follow is welcome. Our natural indolence and caution causes this. Leadership means thought and responsibility and sometimes peril. So long as we are in the procession what matters it who leads the van? However, the temptation to self assertion keeps us from the complete unity we should possess. Let him, who thinks himself strongest, "forget it," and lend to others a share in the honors and the tasks. Let him, who can, do the work as it falls to him. Most of all let us not forget, each one, that his own self is the puniest thing in all the world. Any cause however insignificant is of more consequence than ourselves. With our consent, the limits of the influence of this college shall be the boundaries of the Universe of God. Only, however, by hearty co-operation can such an end be attained.

Before the "breakup" for the holidays, the student-body with their friends partook of a banquet given by the College Board. It was a complete success and the

hope was freely expressed that it would become an annual event. After an ample repast, an excellent evening of toasts was enjoyed under the direction of Mr. F. T. Cook, the president of the Students' Council, who acted as toastmaster. The musical numbers were given by the Misses Sanch and Trotter, Miss Hawley, Mr. Clegg and the College Octette.

Overheard in the Corridors

H—: "Well I had a good time on that paper."

M. St—.: "Did you? What did you put for the fourth question?"

H—.: "I am his own friend."

M. St—.: "That's not a relative pronoun!"

H—.: "Yes it is. I'm a relative to somebody, aint I?"

One Morning at 6 a.m.

H—s—l—r: "G—s—n, lend me your shaving soap."

G—s—n: "You'll find it in the drawer."

H—s—l—r (five minutes later applying a brush vigorously to his face): "Say L—n—d—le, there's something wrong with G—s—n's soap; it won't lather."

L—n—d—le: "Why it's pink! ha! ha! you've got his tooth-paste!"



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PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL
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While observing with much interest the evident pleasure with which people have welcomed the New Year, we have been endeavoring to decide whether it was because of the opportunities the New Year brings with it, or relief in escaping from the failures of the past. In our case we candidly admit that it was the latter.

During the Xmas vacation we have read a book which is being widely commented upon at present, and one which should be profoundly interesting to every student looking forward to the ministry. It is the "Inside of the Cup," by the American novelist, Winston Churchill. It deals with the relation of the Church to the social and moral conditions existing today, while the author administers a rebuke to the Church for her failure to correctly interpret the social and spiritual aspirations of the people, and to meet fairly their intellectual difficulties, he also shows how wide open is the door of opportunity, and what a tremendous force for good the Church can be today if she can only vitally relate her religion to present conditions. In the struggle for readjustment there is grave danger of the Church losing her place in society unless she can do this; that she is endeavoring to do this we have every reason to believe. The success of

the Church is, and always has been, dependent upon an insight into the social aspirations as well as the spiritual needs of the people. The demand today is not so much for proof of the soundness of her doctrine or theories, but for evidence of her power to successfully solve the social, moral and industrial problems of today.

In the early work of Mr. Hodder, the vicar of St. John's, the thing which both perplexed and worried him was his inability to reach the masses: it was his failure to do this which compelled him to enquire into the doctrines which had formerly been so satisfying to him. By studying life as it was in Dalton street he saw that unless his preaching could be effective in remedying the conditions existing there, and in gaining the sympathies of the people, his work was not of much account. He arrived at his new doctrine through perceiving the needs of the people. In dealing with the most degraded and debased of mankind he saw that it was personal contact which was the great redemptive power, and his contention that mankind, to be uplifted must be trusted, is splendid in its daring.

The two dominating personalities are Hodder, the vicar, and Eldon Parr, the financier. The interest in the book deepens when these two personalities clash, for